

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly, or FIFTY CENTS per month. Mailed at \$5 per annum; \$3 for six months; \$1.50 for three months; 50 cents for one month. Price per copy, 3 cents.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$2 per annum, or 75 cents for six months. Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after expiration of the time paid for. Send the expiration of the time paid for. Send the expiration of the time paid for. Send the expiration of the time paid for.

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All letters recommending candidates for office must be paid for to insure their publication. This is a long standing rule of ours.

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SATURDAY.....SEPT. 25, 1897.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JAMES HOGE TYLER,
of Pulaski county.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
EDWARD ECHOLS,
of Staunton.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
ANDREW JACKSON MONTAGUE,
of Danville.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

It is probably, we take it, still a far cry to the Hawaiian annexation treaty's becoming an accomplished fact. That the Hawaiian Government should have been quick to ratify the treaty is no cause for wonder. That government is an evolution of the revolutionary proceeding, liberty and carpet-bagging that overthrew the constituted authorities in Hawaii, and which Mr. Cleveland so scathingly exposed in one of his messages. Not only was the present government cowed and primed for ratification, but ever since the treaty was signed in this country by the "high contracting parties," there have been promoters and promoters from the United States at Honolulu working to break down any public sentiment that might have existed in Hawaii against the treaty.

But annexation has never been a "cock-cure" thing at this end of the line, and a begins to look as if the treaty had potten away from those here who revived the annexation question—as if the trail had gotten too fresh. Unless some very far-seeing and shrewd men have been very much deceived, annexation at this time was not seriously contemplated. The revival of the question and the signing of the treaty were believed to constitute an exigency of the dangers of the tariff situation. In signing it Mr. Sherman reversed his whole position, and stultified his record on the Hawaiian problem. The pressing to the fore again of annexation was almost in the nature of a surprise to the general public, and it was openly charged, and upon more than slight suspicion, that this action was intended merely as a tariff lubricator, designed to allay the friction that had arisen over the sugar schedules.

Whether the revival was really necessary for the purpose indicated, it is needless to discuss now. This we know, however: As soon as the tariff was safe, annexation ceased to be anything like a burning question. It was heard of only in certain interested quarters, and through a few papers, finding that the public were indifferent to all other arguments in favor of the scheme, attempted to stir up the jingo sentiment by telling us that Japan was getting very saucy towards us touching the islands. This was about the only way that any interest in the subject could be kept alive.

The treaty went through the routine mill of being referred by the Senate to the Committee on Foreign Relations and being reported back, and there its progress stopped, as far as this country was concerned. Nor, as far as a good many persons can see, is there reason to believe that it will make much headway, for some time to come, at least. As we have always maintained, no foreign Power should be permitted to annex Hawaii.

The moment there is grave danger that the islands may come under foreign sway, that moment it will become our duty to raise our flag over them. If we are to vindicate the Monroe doctrine in part, we must vindicate it in whole. The annexation of Hawaii by a foreign Power would be clearly in defiance of the Monroe doctrine, as originally laid down, and affirmed and reaffirmed in several cases. And in course of time it may prove meet and to our interest to carry out annexation, regardless of any danger of control of the islands by a foreign nation. But, in the absence of any menace of annexation by others, annexation by us at present would be very doubtful policy. It is a question that should command the gravest consideration, coupled with great caution. The Hawaiian debt of not exceeding \$4,000,000 is it proposed to assume represents but a small part of the cost involved in consummating the treaty. If we annex, we must be prepared to protect and hold against all comers. The annexation policy carries with it the

necessity of an immense increase in our naval strength. Just now we have several disputes with foreign nations on hand. We have no reason to believe that these will terminate otherwise than amicably. But any complication that might arise out of actual annexation would unquestionably detract more or less from our ability to deal firmly with other questions between the United States and foreign Powers that are in process of adjustment. Any entanglement a foreign Power might seek now to produce over the Hawaiian matter would, for example, encourage Spain to a more defiant attitude regarding Cuba—an attitude that might strain our relations to the point which, if it did not precipitate actual hostilities, would work serious detriment to the business of the country. All things considered, it would seem the part of wisdom to make haste slowly in this matter, and we shall be very much disappointed if the Senate does not take that view when the treaty comes up in that body on "its merits," and dissociated as it will be from the inspiration of the annexation revival. Besides, if the treaty shall be fully debated in the Senate, and the jobbery that led to the establishment of the present government shall be thoroughly ventilated, it is probable, we think, that an overwhelming public sentiment against ratification will manifest itself.

HANNA TO AGNEW.

The Brady Republicans have been more frightened than we ever supposed they were by the apparition of the Lynchburg convention. They have thought it necessary to run to Mr. Hanna and get him to stamp them as "regular." This, of course, he has done, cheerfully. Why not? From the beginning he has been Colonel Lamb's political enemy, and we cannot imagine that it gave him any pleasure to see an old Confederate like Lamb in a place of prominence in the party. And so we now find in the Washington Post a letter signed "M. A. Hanna, chairman," addressed to "Park Agnew, chairman of the Republican State Committee," etc., in which Mr. Hanna announces that he has heard of the proceedings of the Executive Committee (of Colonel Brady's party) and wishes to congratulate Mr. Agnew upon his election as chairman. Then the honest and guileless Hanna goes on to write as follows:

"The unanimity with which you were elected, and the action taken at the time, should satisfy all true and loyal Republicans within and without the State, as to the wisdom of the policy adopted, and I sincerely trust that all Republicans will acquiesce in what has been done, and loyally support the organization, to the end that now and in the future, the best results to the party may follow."

It is particularly gratifying to me to know that those who rendered such valuable services last year and the recognized friends of the administration, are cordially supporting you as State chairman.

Observe that Hanna speaks of two classes of supporters whom Collector Agnew has—viz.:

"1. Those who rendered such valuable services last year," and

"2. The recognized friends of the administration."

Who are the people of the first-class. Certain "Gold Democrats," without a doubt; yea, certain Gold Democrats who "rendered such valuable services last year," but whose modesty or prudence prevents them from appearing among "the recognized friends of the administration." Doubtless, these are the Gold Democrats whom Judge Waddill referred to as having "agreed" with the Brady wing of the party as to the sort of campaign that should be carried on in Virginia this fall.

We much mistake if Colonel Lamb's followers are to be frightened by this pronouncement of Hanna's. We much mistake if "those who rendered such valuable services last year" will thank Hanna for intimating that they are supporting Collector Park Agnew as chairman this year.

The newspapers of the farther South are discussing a new and very remarkable variety of the cotton plant which is now being grown on a farm near Atlanta. From a description of it in the Charlotte Observer, we find that "the stalk is limless and is thickly studded with bolls all the way to the top. Some of the plants are so high that one cannot reach the tips with an umbrella. In the every-day, old-fashioned kind of cotton, much of the sap and vital principle of the plant are absorbed by the many branches and their many leaves. In this new variety the bolls are all right joint on to the stalk, and no limbs are admitted. All the sap of the stalk, therefore, goes into the bolls and makes the staple far excellent and nonpareil." It seems to be the ideal variety of cotton. The seed of it at present costs \$200 a bushel.

The Tazewell Republican, whose editor is Mr. W. C. Pendleton, points out the fact that the revolt of Republicans against Mahone in 1888 was led by Brady and Allan, two members of the present Executive Committee. "The revolt of 1888," adds the Republican, "was against the 'one-man power.' The threatened revolt of 1897 is against the 'four-man power' of Bowden, Brady, Allan, and Waddill. These men have selfishly perpetrated a great outrage on Virginia Republicans. They are conscious of their guilt, and are trying to justify themselves by a false interpretation of the party law. The law says: 'It shall fix the time and place of all State conventions.' They have interpreted it as saying: 'It may or may not fix the time and place of all State conventions.'"

Richmond is rolling into the tree-planting business largely this fall. Here is an example which Petersburg may well emulate—Petersburg Index-Appel.

And Norfolk, too—Norfolk Landmark.

This work is now under the management of the City Engineer, and we hope to see it pushed forward with his characteristic vigor. Richmond is not as well off in the matter of shade trees as it was many years ago.

We trust that the precedent set by General Longstreet and his bride, by telling the public through letters to the newspapers why they got married, will not be generally adopted. As a rule the public doesn't care a continental why a man and a woman get married—Lexington Gazette.

Good suggestion, but where would the newspaper correspondents and reporters come in if it were adopted?

The New York World learns that Mr. Bryan has been altogether unsuccessful in trying to persuade Tammany not to ignore the currency question in the coming municipal campaign. It quotes chairman Jones, of the National Republican Committee, as sustaining the position that Tammany is reported to have taken.

EX-CONFEDERATE REPUBLICANS.

Colonel Lamb, in his latest talk to the Republicans in the State, says: "The State Committee have made it very apparent that they have no use for ex-Confederates in the councils of the party." It certainly does look very much that way. But why shouldn't it? The Republican is a sectional party, and has no use for "ex-rebels," no matter how well reconstructed they may be.—The Alexandria Gazette.

The dominant faction of the Republican party in Virginia is squirming very greatly under this charge, but there is much to be said for it.

At least, it may be truthfully said that of the leaders who are most influential in shaping the policy of the party, and in dispensing its patronage in this State, not one is an ex-Confederate.

We do not forget that General James A. Walker is a Republican; but small men have far more voice in the party's councils than he has. Who will pretend that his voice is anything like so potent as that of Brady, or Waddill, or Allen, or Agnew, or Bowden? In deed, it is believed by many that the "no convention" policy was adopted through fear that if a State ticket were resolved upon, General Walker would be nominated for Governor.

The leaders who are now controlling the destinies of the Republican party of Virginia would have had to take back seats had Walker been put forward as the Republican gubernatorial nominee in Virginia. Colonel Lamb, too, was too big a man for them, and they united to destroy his influence. During the last campaign they tied his hands, and lately they dispossessed him of his office of chairman—because, as we suspect, they feared that he would rise into undesirable prominence.

However, we are holding our tears in reserve. It is no quarrel of ours. Our only grievance is that, as yet, they have not put up a State ticket, and have not given us the opportunity of comparing their nominees with Tyler, Echols, and Montague.

Letter-boxes on wheels are the latest idea in the postal line. The Mayor of Des Moines, Ia., has put a letter-box on every street-car in the city. Nearly all of the cars go by the post-office. They stop to take on letters just as they do for passengers, and a man in waiting at the post-office removes the contents of each box without delay. Wherever there is a street-car line there is a travelling letter-box. The compensation to be paid to the company has not yet been fixed, as the proceeding thus far is wholly an experiment. The postmaster says the street-car employees do not handle this mail at all. "All suburban offices," he continues, "are sub-stations of the main office (paid stated salaries), and consequently are not affected by this method of collection. Mail is interchanged with most of our sub-stations (seven in number) by pouches handed by the street-railway on their cars, which pass the stations in question at stated intervals." Possibly one idea in connection with the new arrangement is that street-cars used for mail-service purposes become to a certain extent United States mail-cars, and so far a discouragement to strikes on the lines to which they belong.

The United States cruiser Olympia is credited with having in her crew the son of Sir John Coveney, Baronet, of England, but it is probable that this is the latest of the young man's just come into possession of \$10,000 a year.

St. Louis has just completed the work of getting her wires under ground. We hope Richmond will be able, sooner or later, to follow her example in the matter.

The "national game" is now in its last expiring inning, and we may as well prepare ourselves for the centre rush of foot-ball.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Appointments for Public Speaking for Several Weeks Ahead.

Democratic State Committee, Room 46, Chamber Commerce Building.

Speakers and times and places of speaking are announced as follows:

J. HOGE TYLER, Henry County, September 25th (special), Patrick Springs, 10 o'clock.

DAVID L. FLOOD, Mecklenburg, September 26th, Greenville, October 4th (city-day).

APPOINTMENT, Charlotte, 7th, Caroline Court, October 11th.

LYNCHBURG FAIR, October 13th.

ALEXANDRIA CITY, October 18th (night), Fairfax.

EDWARD ECHOLS, Nelson Court, September 27th.

CUMBERLAND COURTHOUSE, September 30th (special).

ALLEGANY COURT, October 5th.

A. J. MONTAGUE, Accomack Court, September 27th.

NORTHAMPTON, September 28th (special), Pulaski Court, October 1st.

WYTHE COURT, October 11th.

GILES COURT, October 12th.

INDEPENDENCE, Grayson, October 16th.

CARROLL COURT, October 18th.

JOHN W. DANIEL, King George Court, October 7th.

LOUISIA COURT, October 11th.

THOMAS S. MARTIN, Page Court, September 27th.

JOHN LAMB, King William Court, September 28th.

NEW KENT COURT, October 14th.

H. D. FLOOD, Fluvanna Court, September 27th.

BOUQUET COURT, October 11th.

AMHERST COURT, October 18th.

JAMES HAY, Berryville, October 5th.

WINCHESTER, October 11th (night), Shenandoah Court, October 11th.

GREENE COURT, October 13th.

ROCKINGHAM COURT, October 18th.

WILLIAM HODGES MANN, Brunswick Court, September 27th.

PETER J. OTEY, Charlotte Court, October 4th.

REPUBLICAN GROVE, October 21 G o'clock P. M.).

C. A. SWANSON, Halifax Court, September 27th.

CARROLL COURT, October 18th.

CHARLES M. WALLACE, JR., Cumberland Courthouse, September 30th (special).

MARY'S JONES, Augusta Court, September 27th.

MATTHEWS COURT, October 11th.

WILLIAM F. RHEA, Radford, September 25th (night).

BLAND COURT, September 28th.

RUSSELL COURT, September 27th.

J. TAYLOR ELLYSON, Chairman.

JOSEPH BUTTON, Secretary.

Ex-Governor W. E. Cameron, a Readjuster-Republican, will support Tyler, Echols, and Montague. Can any one tell what Fitz Lee would do if he were at the election in November?—Fredericksburg Free Lance.

We believe that the question of our contemporary with reference to General Lee can be easily answered. For our part, we do not believe there is a better Democrat in Virginia than Fitz Lee, and if he happens in Virginia on election-day he will be sure to vote for Tyler, Echols, and Montague.—The Roanoke World.

Mr. Yost, one of the two Republican congressmen from this State, comes out openly against the State Committee of his

party, and in favor of a State convention, and it is currently reported that his colleague, General Walker, agrees with him. The committee unquestionably has the confidence of the administration, and the hope thereof is strong indeed, but, to a man on the ground, it really looks as if, with the rank and file of the party and the two congressmen against them, the supporters of the "organizational" and an opposition to the State Committee would have to overcome—Alexandria Gazette.

An Outrageous Polley.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

A correspondent, who is evidently a northern man, asks us what we think of the Hoganville affair.

We think it is just such a dose as the Republican party is always prepared to deal out to the people of this section when it has the opportunity. There were southern men during the last campaign who held their noses when silver was mentioned, and in the polls and vote for negro postmasters in the South, and for every other enormity that the Republican party is guilty of or capable of.

When the McKinley crowd were hunting for delegates in the South, they found in the Plattsburg combination engaged in the same delectable business. Consequently, they had to hustle and make all sorts of bargains. The negro delegates were out for what they could get, and in the scramble for them, the McKinley crowd sold out the Hoganville post-office. It was sold to the negroes and the negroes got it.

The bolters in the South and elsewhere declare that they are responsible for the McKinley victory. It follows, then, that they are responsible for the Hoganville affair, and they ought to be very proud of it.

There are some other things to be said about the Hoganville appointment. We think it is an outrage for Mr. McKinley, or any other President, Republican or Democrat, to appoint a postmaster in any community over the unanimous protest of those who maintain the office and for whose benefit it was established. It is the essence of the appointment of the negro Loftin is a denial to the citizens of Hoganville the right of self-government.

Mr. McKinley, and those about him, understand this fact very well, and that reason they would not dare to appoint as postmaster in a northern or western town any man, white or black, over the unanimous protest of the property-owners and business-men. It is this fact that gives a keen edge to the outrage.

All sensible negroes understand well enough that when a negro is appointed to a post-office in this section, it is not the result of Republican love for the negro, but the outcome of bargain and sale.

If there is a desire to put human nature to a strain in this negro-appointing business, let Mr. McKinley give a few of the Ohio post-offices to the colored brethren who worked and voted for him.

Stallings Says Elberfeld is Coming. In a special telegram from Philadelphia, which was received here, it is stated that Elberfeld is coming to the Richmond team, is quoted as saying that he is confident he will get to go on terms with the opposition, and that he will play a game on his team this season. Elberfeld is in Cincinnati, and is holding out for a better salary. Stallings offered him \$10,000 a year, but he is afraid that if he signs for that amount now that he will be held at that pay next season. Elberfeld also wants it stipulated in the contract that if he does not suit Philadelphia he will be farmed nowhere but to Richmond.

Convicted of Robbery from the Person. NEWPORT NEWS, VA., September 24. (Special).—Two criminal cases were disposed of in the Corporation Court today. The jury in the case of the Quaker City Club, who bought Elberfeld from the Richmond team, is quoted as saying that he is confident he will get to go on terms with the opposition, and that he will play a game on his team this season. Elberfeld is in Cincinnati, and is holding out for a better salary. Stallings offered him \$10,000 a year, but he is afraid that if he signs for that amount now that he will be held at that pay next season. Elberfeld also wants it stipulated in the contract that if he does not suit Philadelphia he will be farmed nowhere but to Richmond.

A Card from Mr. Stubbs. Richmond, Va., September 24, 1897. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The Dispatch of to-day says: "Mr. Stubbs is counted by Mr. Ryan as one of his supporters, but the Gloucester gentleman asserted to the reporter that he was not pledged to any one."

I am not pledged to any one, to say that whilst I am not pledged to any one, from conversation I had with friends of Mr. Ryan, he had reason for believing that I would support him.

J. N. STUBBS.

Double Execution Deferred.

JEFFERSON, GA., September 24.—The execution of Gray, Reynolds and Bud Brooks, murderers of M. C. Hunt, in Jackson county, did not take place today. At 3 o'clock this morning the prisoner, Reynolds, was executed for four weeks, on account of a confession made by Reynolds that he, single-handed, had committed the murder, but that Brooks planned the crime and shared in the division of the money.

Reynolds was dressed for the gallows, but on a request made by the brothers of the murdered man that both should hang together, the execution of Reynolds was deferred also.

Barracks for Sullivan's Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 24.—Colonel J. T. Rodger, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Hasbrough, Captain C. P. Miller, and Lieutenant Colonel Tinsley, of the United States army, spent a day in Charleston, inspecting the fortifications of the harbor, and selecting a location for the barracks which are to be built on Sullivan's Island. They said that a garrison would be sent here about October 1st.

National Bank Clearings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 24.—The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were \$1,388,994,677; exclusive of New York, \$486,613,227; per cent. increase, 25.2.

Horace to Chloe.

(Paraphrase in Triolets.)

Dear Chloe, this rose I send as a token; Yet do not suppose I am a poet, or a clown.

Dear Chloe, this rose I send as a token; Yet do not suppose I am a poet, or a clown. All that I would have spoken, Dear Chloe, this rose I send as a token.

On its lips a caress I have placed for your finding; Ah, I could not do less.

On its lips a caress I have placed for your finding; Ah, I could not do less. I admit with distress, On a rose, is not finding; On its lips a caress I have placed for your finding.

Like the rose, my poor heart Will pine if neglected; While it now blooms apart Like the rose, my poor heart Will pine if neglected.

So, Chloe, dear child, Give heed to my wooing, And be reconciled. So, Chloe, dear child, Give heed to my wooing!

TWO CONSTABLES CONVICTED.

Sibert and Rice Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

HARRISONBURG, VA., September 24.—(Special).—The trial of John M. Sibert and C. G. Rice, for the killing of Isaac Bowers, near Orkney Springs last December, came to an end this morning, and the jury found both the defendants guilty of voluntary manslaughter and fixed their punishment at one year in the penitentiary.

Sibert was Constable for Lee District, in Shenandoah county, and had deputized Rice to assist him in serving a warrant on Bowers for the larceny of a lot of corn. After a considerable parley Bowers started to run away from the officers. Sibert ordered Rice to shoot, intending, he said, only to stop the fugitive, but the shot took effect, and Bowers died a few days later of peritonitis. Both Rice and Sibert testified that neither of them had the slightest intention of doing the man any bodily injury. Both proved good characters as citizens and as officers.

The shooting occurred not far from the scene of the famous Weatherholtz murder several years ago, and in view of the strong feeling in that community, prejudicial to the prisoners, a change of venue to a new county was secured. A motion for a new trial of the case will be argued next Wednesday.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES SUNDAY.

CENTENARY METHODIST

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH (drain street, between Fourth and Fifth)—Rev. W. V. TIDON, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor. Subject at night: "Two Score Years Ago."

BROAD-STREET METHODIST

CHURCH corner of Broad and Tenth streets.—Sunday school 9:30 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. W. G. BOWEN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. W. G. BOWEN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. W